AMERICA THROUGH ENGLISH EYES. The Duke of Mariborough Surveys Our Rising Aristocracy and Native Charac-teristics in Comparison With England's and Expresses Himself in a Way Well Worthy of Study and Attention, From the New Review.

The Londoner who files across the Atlantic bodsy in six days, and has hardly time to get out of his head the sounds of the passionate distribe he has heard in Parliament delivered by one politician against another, and who feels that the world is going to be turned topsy-turvy by Radical agitators and labor troubles, which will menace property in land and send down the price of all securities, with the contingent chances of European wars and the problematical consequences of indigestion on the wills and tempers of Imperial personages, finds himself, as I say, before he can dismiss the scenes he has left, steaming up the Hudson, just off the Battery and Brooklyn Bridge and the great Statue of Liberty with its feet almost in the water, while there lies before him that magnificent city, with its glo-rious surrounding of blue sky and sunshine. which is destined to be the great centre of the wealth not only of the continent of North America, but probably to a large extent the future financial centre of European capitals. The scene on landing is interesting in its contrast also. Bad ronds, no doubt! Evidently the consequence of Hibernian city domination! Plenty of houses with green shutters, and old streets, and so across a succession of avenues to Broadway-the Strand, Regent street, and Cheapside of New York all thrown into one. No Bond street, no Rue de la Paix. no lazy people, apparently no wastel Yet evidently the whole town is not all the same in its habits, otherwise how account for those magnificent residences which must have cost thousands and thousands of pounds. far more than the sumptuous houses, entre cour epardin, which we still often see in Paris? This part of New York, Fifth avenue, the vicinity of the Central Park, where mansion after mansion stands side by side, over, one may say, square miles of land, denotes a wealth and case, a luxury of refinement that neither London, with its grubby Mayfair and its glorified ducal wedding-cakes of terracotta nor even the artistic South Kensington. under its Norman Shaw and other architectural regenerators, could attempt to vie with. Here we should find, if we have the good fortune to have good introductions, the pleasantest and most beautiful homes it is possible to conceive. Yet waste and extravagance do not reign even here. No bevies of powdered footmen, yet withal most admirably served, no open house, and ever-flowing bowl, and yet the most pertest and charming hospitality. Beautiful rooms, rather stiff and parlorish perhaps, no doors hardly, and many portières, a great many modern pictures-all French, never English. I wonder often why. No Millals, but lots of Millet or Corot, beautiful glass, china, plate, and endless flowers—an American's only real extravagance.

fashioned New England town or on a homestead in Virginia, or on a cattle ranch in Montana, or passes his life on railway cars, flying from occupation to occupation, or speculation after speculation, has one leading idea that stands above religion, politics, sport, and everything except family—the road to wealth. He is ten times a millionaire. He has a collection of pictures that he has collected at fabulous prices. He has a wife who appears at with magnificent diamonds and dresses from Worth. He lives in a glorified villa on Washington avenue. Chicago, the stone of which even he has transported at so many cents the ton from Nebraska, say, sooper than his house should be in any way similar to his next-door millonaire neighbor, whose house stone came from Colorado. Yet this estimable man, who is endowed with more power of general appreciation, if not with direct learning, than most people, will go down to his office every day in a ten-cent tram car and figure away early and late, and buy securities with his sarnings to store them away pile after pile till he is known for his wealth all over the States, and he will end by tying up the whole fortune with a care and precision of detail and success such as would have been the admiration of an old-fashioned English family lawyer of two generations since. This is the aristocracy of England across the seas. The class exists in all great mercantile centres of America, but New York is its Mecca. The New Yorker with eligible ecedents of wealth and family is tacitly admitted out West to a sort of undefined social superiority. He speaks with authority. Tuxedo is his home as well as the grand houses of Fifth avenue. He has the run of all the smart villas or palaces at Newport. Not even Washington avenue. Chicago, or Euclid avenue Cleveland, with all its wealth in Standard oil, can hold a candle to the New York nobility. Remember, too, that there is no small reality in these things. American society to-day represents the real power of the country. Fibance, railways, mines, industries, everything, in fact, that produces riches in the ordinary sense is in its hands, while a system of law prevails regarding the rights of property more rigid and more complete in the protection it gives to the individual than we, in latter-day England, with our Irish Land acts and factory

The American, whether he lives in an old-

legislation, &c., have the remotest ideas of. Bo much for the reality of the position of the aristocracy of America as compared with the titular aristocracy of England. An English Dake may be toadled by a few costermongers or local clergymen, but an American million aire holds a species of court in Wall street or on the Chicago Exchange. His orders are things to be feared. You may be a poor man to-morrow if he has a freak of financial folly or spleen. He can influence Washington by wire from his palace at San Francisco. It is true he cannot turn a State election or return member to Congress in his interest. But he does not want to do this. He can compass his end by other means when he requires to do so; and as for politics, he knows the laws that govern property will not be tampered with. and therefore he is quite indifferent as to the divisions of the spoils of office.

The squirarchy of America is the legal profession. It rules the country from end to end with an unseen hand. It comprises the most educated an i the best-trained intellects of the country. It is obliged also to control Congress in the same way. Its instincts are essentially the same as those of this profession in Europe. It is the arbiter of private rights and public destinies, while it avoids offending the public eye with any establishment or outward organization. Apparently in perpetual opposition among individuals, it succeeds in absorbing all real power not held by wealth alone, while in American society it holds rightly a place not inferior to any other; far more so than in the older country. The masses of the United States, if we can use the word, comprise everything, from the Italian emigrant to the professional artisan and store-keeper, whose forefathers came over in Cromwellian time. Life is hard in America for all these classes. They have no time for politics, little, too, for religion, and what leisure they enjoy they are wont to spend in reading the Sanday editions of the American press, which amount to forty and fifty pages often of close print, and offer the prospect of a harder day's work for the Sunday to wade through than any working day in the week. Of sport or relaxation, in the English sense of the word, there is none in America outside New York race meetings and other large towns. Yet the people are infinitely happier, take them as a whole, though they work twice as hard. They, at least, own something; their house or their furniture or some stocks or bonds, something against a rainy day. They can all improve their position. Some go down, and there are charitable institutions, admirably organized, that help these unfortunates. Many succeed, families stand together in all classes of life, and stand shoulder to shoulder. Even neighbors help neighbors in the States. A kindly and unselfish hospitality is the ruling habit of almost all, while women's influence is everywhere admitted. Such is the newer civilization which there are many Englishmen who understand and know how to appreciate. The cranks and quirks in the Angle-American character are fewer than with the pure English. There is less devotion to conventionalism pure and simple, such as is produced in an older people by the divisions of classes, and which in England sums itself up in the word rightly a place not inferior to any other; far more so than in the older country. The masses

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his s A WHITE MAN IN TIMBUCTOO. THE STORY OF DR. LENE'S VISIT TO THE FAMOUS TOWN.

The Fifth European in 250 Years to See the Forbidden City-He Entered It in the Disguise of a Learned Mohammedan Doctor and Traveller-Handsomely Entertained by the Kahla-What Ho Saw There.

Africa and Asia have each a city which is famous for its inhospitality to the white race. Lhasa, the chief town of Tibet, and Timbuctoo, the best known city of the western Soudan, have the reputation of being the most inaccessible towns in the world, and to this fact is due half of their fame.

For twenty-seven years after Barth spent some time in Timbuctoo no European entered the city until Dr. Oskar Lenz visited the place in 1880. He has published in German the story of that remarkable journey, and an account of some things he saw in the forbidden city is here condensed from his narrative. His picture of the city is also presented. The history of the visits of white men to Timbuctoo is interesting, and may be summed up briefly be-

fore turning to Dr. Lenz's story. In 1630 Paul Imbert, a French sailor, fell nto the hands of the Arabs, through a shipwreck on the Atlantic coast, and was taken to Timbuctoo as a slave. The master into whose hands he finally fell took him to Morocco. where he died in bondage. He left no record of

of the desert. They are wild in aspect; their faces are covered with a dark blue cloth, and they are strongly armed. They wear a large sword, a short sabre, and carry a number of lances, which they never lay down. Their voices grate harshly on the ear, their speech is rough and unpleasant, and altogether they make a disagreeable impression. Their chief, who came to see Lenz, understood both the Arabic and Fulbe languages, these three people living near together and maintaining now friendly, now hostife relations.

The Kahla, or Mayor of the town, sent to the Doctor, who was supposed to be a person of great consequence travelling through the country, a good dinner on the day of his arrival. The feast included roast beef, roast chicken, vegetables, and fresh whent bread of excellent quality. There was nothing to drink except water. No other beverage is permitted in Timbuctoo. During his three weeks' residence in the city Pr. Lenz did not find it necessary to buy any provisions. He was looked upon as the city's guest, and he and his party were amply supplied with all they needed by the Kahla. Curiously enough, though many fish are taken from the the Niger River, they form no part of the food of the well to do. Fish are reserved for negro slaves and the poorer people. Food supplies were as abundant as in the best towns of Morocco, and the table and domestic service were equal to that found in Fez. As Dr. Lenz and his comrades had plenty of coffee, tea, and tobacco of their own, they lacked for nothing in Timbuctoo to make them comfortable.

After the long journey across the desert the abundance of animal life at Timbuctoo to make them comfortable.

After the long journey across the desert the abundance of animal life at Timbuctoo to their own, they lacked for nothing in Timbuctoo to make them comfortable.

After the long sourney across the desert the abundance of animal life at Timbuctoo to their own, they lacked for nothing in Timbuctoo to the specific own, they acked cathle grazing botween the town and the river.

numerous curiosities, have been brought away for the National Museum.



tributed nothing to the history of African discovery. Nearly 200 years elapsed before a European was again in Timbuctoo. In 1825 the English enhanced in value in nineteenth century Europe will be raised by American millionaire buyers of another generation to the most fabulous proportions. Not only this, but English ways of life among a wealthy class wil become more and more ropular. Except in and about New York, where ynchting, racing, and country sports of various sorts prevail, there is no sort of amusement for a wealthy class. Life is, as a rule, strictly provincial. The theatres, clubs, social gatherings, where the women take the lead almost entirely, are the only diversions. There is little differences in this respect among the various classes of the community.

Sotting aside all differences in forms of government between England and America, the social character of the people is greatly similar. That peculiar strain of roughness among the people generally which is so marked in the English character is more or leas faithfully pressived with our cousins. Their vein of humor, which is far more accute and sharply marked than with the English, is distinctly rough, though eminently good natured. The press, which toems with its personalities, often of a most aggravated character, is the counterpart of the school and college limbits of the rising generation, much the sames as with our own hobbledehoys. With all this thereis, however, a higher standard of general refinement in the home among almost all classes in America. Even in the humblest walks of life the limbits of the rising generation, much the sames as with our own hobbledehoys. With all this thereis, however, a higher standard of general refinement in the home among almost all classes in America. Even in the humblest walks of life the limbits of the rising generation and the customer of the city and the record of his visit to the city and the reports of natives of Africa.

Two years later, in 1828, Rend Callid. A Frenchman, resched the city, and he is the first European who ever threw any light upon the mysterious town. Impelled to court danger the value of the city and the customer of the ci Government commissioned Major A. G. Laing nave their cities and women their children and homes, where they are lar more important factors than in Europe. Society has, in fact, a very scrious side of life in American matters whose the influence of the women is largely brought into play for the exercise of their family interests. These ramifyings of social relations are most complicated and carry their bearings into the business details of families quite as much as into the recognized division of classes or professions. Family relations are held to more strongly in America than in England. They will be the first their matter than the English upper class. Our own provincial life has some sort of resemblance in its inner workings to the basis that underlies social and family life in America. On the other hand, there is a greater seneral interest taken in everything, a greater frankness of manner to strangers, and less of that instinctive suspicion which is rattice a vice that a far more readily than an English man does if you approach him in the right way. He is essentially companionable, lie likes a new acquaintance and is always ready for an expedition or an enterprise.

The American woman is perhaps the most different thing in America to anything in English woman displays. Child bearing does not seem to crush everything else out of them as it does with all classes in England. The bright cheery girl remains the gay, carefully dressed married woman who is always trying to show horself off quietly to the best advantage; and she understands the art perfectly, wmong all interest in everything sies out of them as it does with all classes in England. The bright cheery girl remains the gay, carefully dressed married woman who is always trying to show horself off quietly to the best advantage; and she understands the art perfectly, wmong all interest in everything around her; she does not grow old meeting the same holds age and oven the continuous contin some time. He finally joined another caravan and crossed the desert to Tangler, in Morocco. His return to Paris was hailed as a great event. He received the prize of the Geographical Society, under whose auspices his work in three volumes, "Journal of a Visit to Timbuctoo and Jenné, in Central Africa," was

Timbuctoo and Jenné, in Central Africa," was published in 1830. Caillé had taken very copious notes, and had mannged, with great tact, to support his disguise.

In one respect this matter is not so difficult as it would soem. Long exposure to the African tropical heat turns the European face a very dark color. The visages of the white prisoners at Khartoum, who have just escaped from their bondage, had been turned so nearly black by their long sojourn in the Soudan that, speaking Arabic, and in native garb, they passed unquestioned among all the people they met in their flight.

Caillé's story excited incredulity in England, and some authorities expressed doubt that he had visited Timbuctoo at all. France had faith in him, however, and an annual pension of \$250 was given to him. He died in 1839, fourteen years before Barth proved that Caillé had told the truth and had written a valuaule book.

Barth, one of the greatest scientific travellers

in this in however, and an annual pension of \$250 was given to him. He died in 1839, fourteen years before Barth proved that Callidhad told the truth and had written a valuable book.

Barth, one of the greatest scientific travellers of all time, entered Timbuctoo in 1853 and spent over seven months in and around the town. He collected an astonishing amount of minute information about the country, town, and people. After his visit no European or Christian saw Timbuctoo until July 1, 1880, when Dr. Lenz, in the garb of a Mohammedan traveller, first saw the city. We can imagine his joyful and yet anxious feelings as his little party, travel-stained from their long journey across the northern wastes, approached the forbidden city. He remained there only three weeks, and a part of the time he was ill of fever; but he collected a great deal of information, and devotes over fifty pages of his book to the city.

Timbuctoo lies nine miles north of the Niger River, and about 800 feetabove the sea, its geographical position has not been calculated to a nicety, for the suspicions of the natives have made astronomical observations difficult. The city contains noither public squares nor gardens. The only verdure is four or five sickly little trees. The town is not healthful. Numerous peols of stagant water between the city and the Niger breed fevers. The town has grown since Barth's time, but its growth is very slow. Lens estimates the population at 20,000. The only public buildings are the mosques, and no European has everented them except Calle. Schools are collections of manuscripts, many of them doubtless of much historical importance, though Barth translated and published the most valuable of them. Most of the inhabitants can read and write and know a large part of the Koran by heart. Some of the none are renowned for thoir learning. Lens says that if he could have spared the money he might have purchased some very interesting manuscripts. It was a buty that he had to husband his resources for his further journey.

The

MANLBOROUGH.

tivity. Cattle as well as camels are used in the local transport service, but of course the cattle are not fitted for travel in the desert. The horses are a small race, but have endurance and speed.

The chief authority of the town is vested in the Kahia, Muhamed Er-Rami, whose family is recognized as the ruling family. He is a descendant of an Andalusian Arab who, after his people were driven out of Spain, finally made his way across the desert to Timbuctoo. Through marriage with negro women the members of this lamily have become very dark in color, and the present Kahia has the aspect of a negro. There is cunning in his face, but he is good-natured withal, laughs heartlly, and is greatly interested in all new things. Dr. Lenz says there is nothing fanatical about him, and that if he should ever take severe measures against a Christian in Timbuctoo it would be because he was compolled to do so by powerful influences he cound not control. He has little influences he cound not control. He has little influences he cound not control. He has little influences in external politics, as, for instance, in the never-ending feuds between the Tuaregs and the Fulles.

Almost daily the Kahia in company with some of the learned men of the town visited Dr. Lenz for discussion, chiefly upon religious matters. Some of those scholars were almost white, like many Moors in Morocco. Their fathers, like themselves, had married only pure-blooded Arab women. Most of the women in Timbuctoo are of negro descent.

The time was when Morocco wielded enormous influence in Timbuctoo, and carried on a large trade with that town. El-Kail, a former Sultan of Morocco, marked out with wooden posts a caravan route clear across the desert to Timbuctoo. Morocco now, however, has absolutely no influence in the town, and the Moroccan trade is comparatively small. The Sultan of Morocco is known as a great Scherif, but the people care nothing about him. Times have changed since his soldiers knocked at the very doors of the Southern town and many trading

o. For a century the Tuaregs of the desert and

For a century the Tuaregs of the desert and the Fulbe of the Soudan have been usually on hostile terms, and Timbuetoo, open on every side, has naturally suffered. In fact, the town has often been the prize of war, and as these people compose a considerable part of the population of the town, their differences have been the main features of the political strife. The Tuaregs do not live south of Timbuetoo. The country surrounding the town is thickly peopled, particularly toward the east, with natives living in tents.

Dr. Lenz believes that if France gains the ascendancy for which she is striving on the middle Niger and firmly establishes herself at Timbuetoo she can make that place the centre of enormous influence for the spread of Western civilization and the extension of her trade. If France expects to enlist any part of the native populace in her work she must keep her eye chiefly upon the Fulbe, whose influence in the western and central Soudan does not yet appear to have reached its highest point.

Hince Dr. Lenz's visit the French, descending the Niger in a gunboat, hevetwice reached the environs of the town. Lying on the boundary between the Soudan and the Sahara. Timbue too has a most favorable situation, and when France achieves her ambition and possesses the place she will be on the highroad to complete ascendancy in that part of Africa.

"In its earlier days," said the old '49er. 'Dream Guich was full of bad men. The stranger who went there to view its natural beauties was apt to carry away a livelier impression of the inhabitants than of the scenery. A committee waited upon each new comer and extended to him the hospitalities of he camp; in other words, they invited him to take a drink, and this mount a drink at each of he twelve saloons in the gulch. Perhaps the stranger didn't want to drink, but that was a matter of no concern to the committee. "There appeared one day in the shanty that

served as a hotel a stranger who registered as Nathan Slocum, Jasontown Junction, N. J. Mr. Slocum was tall; he had a long gray beard. wore spectacles, and was sedate in bearing. He begged to be excused when the committee called, but the committee insisted.

"At each of the places visited the stranger's unwillingness to drink and his drinking under compulsion afforded some amusement to the crowd, but he didn't begin to furnish the diversion that had been expected of him, and at times his calmness was almost depressing. Apparently the Guich whiskey had no effect

Apparently the Gulch whiskey had no effect upon him. He kept on steadily until they came to the last of the salcons the Grizzly Bear Casino. There, with that appearance of reluctance which had characterized him throughout, be took his twelfth drink. An instant later he stood with his back to the bar, and the Casino was in an uprear. With a single blow of surprising suddenness and surpassing power the stranger had knocked the Chalrman half way across the room.

They came at him from the front and from both sides, but the stranger was present to a very extraordinary degree. Knocking down men seemed to be just fun for him. After knocking down seven men singly he floored two at once. Half a minute later be performed the amazing feat of knocking out four men at once, using both hands and both feet all at the same time. At this critical moment when all his forces were engaged, and when for an instant of time he had no reserves whatever with which to defend himself against attack from a new quarter, a spry little man in front made a grab at his long gray beard. He got it, but it came off sig Bill Belten the Terror of Devil's Claw Caffon. "It was just a little lark of Bill's, but, in one respect at least, it led to a permanent reformation in the manners of the Gulch. It set the bad men to thinking; and when they had reflected upon the dangers of making mistakes, and had considered the subject generally in all its bearings, they came to the conclusion that it wasn't exactly a square deal to make

ON AN ISLAND OF MYSTERY. CURIOSITIES FROM A STRANGE LAND IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

What an Expedition to Easter Island has

Discovered-Tablets of Wood Which Will Tell of Its Ristory-Colossal Statues Burial Platforms, and a Vast Necropolis. WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.-What has been regarded always as an island of mystery and wonder has been explored recently by an expedition of the Smithsonian Institution, with the result of throwing a flood of light upon its history and the origin of the marvels of human handlwork found there. This far-off spot in the l'acific goes far to realize in sober matter of fact the description by Rider Haggard of the imaginary kingdom of Kor, once the home of a large population and afterward an immense cemetery, with its thousands of rocky caverns filled with the bones of mouldering dead. Such, in truth, is the famous Easter Island, which has been a puzzle to ethnolo-

gists and students of antiquity. Tablets of

wood, bearing inscriptions in an ancient lan-

guage, which tell many surprising things, and

Although only a rock of lava thrown up from the depths of the sea and having an area of only thirty-two square miles, Easter Island had once a population of more than 20,000. It is actually honeycombed with caves formed by bubbles of expanding gases during volcanic action, and they were used for dwelling places by the people while alive, their bones reposing in thom after doath. The entire island is a necropolis. Not merely are the caverns crowded with skeletons, but everywhere are the ruins of enormous tombs and catacombs. The huge quantities of human remains, not less than the character of the ruined works. prove the occupancy of the Island for a period covering many hundreds of years. The most remarkable tombs are immense platforms built of rough and hown stones, which were surmounted formerly by colossal statues. The statues, which now lie prone and scattered about, were executed by ancient sculptors whose art has perished with them. They left memorials not only in the shape of such statues, but on the very rocks of the island. which are carved with strange and fantastic images of mythical animals, human faces, hirds, fishes, &c. Within the caves, and on the walls and ceilings of houses built of slabs of stone, are the most curious frescoes in red.

black, and white pigments.

Up in the mountains are traces of the workshops of the sculptors. Inside of a huge crater is one of the statue factories, where the effigies may be seen in all stages of incompletion, from the rude outline drawing on the rock to the finished work of art, ready to be cut loose and taken away. The biggest of them is seventy feet in height, the head alone measuring twenty-eight feet, and it is in as perfect condition as when it was completed. Within the crater are ninety-three statues of various sizes, and forty of them are finished and ready to be transported to the burial platforms which they were designed to adorn. It is known now that the first process in carving one of these Images was to select a suitable rock and sketch upon it the outline of the proposed statue The front of it was then carved into shape and Inished, the last work being to cut the back loose. It was then hoisted out of the crater and lowered to the plain below by a system of chocks and wedges, after which a road was made to the intended destination and covered with seaweeds, and over that the colossus was dragged with hempen ropes by as many men as were needed. Finally it was rolled up on an incline at the rear of the platform and set in place there. So great a feat of engineering was involved that one is lost in wonder at the patience and ingenuity of savages who were able to accomplish it without either me-chanical knowledge or appliances. The average weight of the images is about twelve tons, but some of them weigh as much as forty tons each. They were transported over hill and dale to every part of the island, often for a distance of many miles.

The interior of the volcanic crater has terraces, one above the other, where the quarryng of the stone giants was done. Outside of the crater, on the west side of the mountain, is a bigger workshop, where 155 statues are to be seen, including those which stand at the foot of the volcano, ready for removal to the platforms. To form an estimate of the magnitude of the labor performed by the image makers, the expedition counted all of the effigies on the island, numbering 555. Most of them lie near the platforms along the shore, not one being left standing, while many more are scattered

left standing, while many more are scattered over the plain toward the village of Vaint, all lying face downward. That seems strange, inasanuch as they could hardly have been hauled in such as they could hardly have been hauled in such as they could hardly have been hauled in such as they could hardly have been hauled in such as they could hardly have been marks of cutting tools about its throat, and local traditions say that it belonged to a powerful clan which was defeated in war, the victors atompting to chop off its head.

It used to be supposed that the stone glants were gods, but it is known now that they represent the supposed that the stone glants were gods, but it is known now that they represent the supposed of the supposed that the stone glants were gods, but it is known now that they represent the supposed of the supposed that the stone glants were gods, but it is known now that they represent the supposed that the stone glants were gods, but it is known now that they represent the supposed that they were constructed of rough pieces of rock ordinarily, with a facing of cut stones joined neatly, well as facilities, the supposed that they were top-like of a war. The lamages wrapped in dried grass and laid at full length with their heads toward the ocean. Beneath one platform was discovered a vault containing a vast number of skulls packed crania were those of adults, it is presumed that they were trophies of a war. The largest platform is 540 feet in length, 9 feet in wisth, and 8 feet in height. It was ornamented with ill teen glgantic status, all of which are now on their faces, their crowns lying near to.

The image makers were of a privileged class, and their profession dec

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THE CALIFORNIA BIG TREES.

How They are Being Destroyed with Axe, Blasting Powder.

VISALIA, Cal., Jan. 22.—If the groves of the Sequoia gigantea, the famous big trees of Callfornia, are to be preserved for another genera-

Wantin Cal. Jan. 22—If the groves of the Sequica signates, the famous big trees of Callfornia, are to be preserved for another generation to see and wonder at, the national Covernment has the covernment has not already thrown its protecting in and, is beyond appreciation by any one who has not seen it. But along a certain well-defined belt of the west-orn slope of the Sierra Nevadas at an elevation of about 0,000 feet, where they are seat-tored in freeging argoup, numbering perhaps are of miles. One would think that objects so unique, to say nothing of their beauty and grandour and their marvellous are, would be and for more hands of the bumberman, and are of the hands of the bumberman, and are controlled in the same and are overent thicking with forests that are size as a state of these few groves of giant trees as if his sole purpose in life was to whether Dennis Lyons, the hard-hings that the control of t

NEW YORK'S NEW PLAYERS

EXPERIS WHO HAVE BEEN ADDED TO THE LOCAL BASEBALL TEAM.

Interesting Information Regarding Manager
Powers and Players King, Boyle, Fuller,
and Lyons—The Team, as a WholeStronger than Last Year's Aggregation.

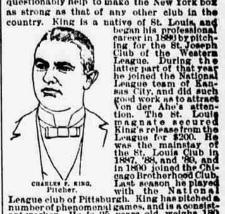
New faces on the baseball field are always attractive to the cranks, especially if the faces are those of good performers. Patrons invariably look with more or less favor on old players, but if the new man does well he is immediately installed as a favorite and his predecessor is quickly forgotten. New Yorkers this year will have an opportunity to judge of the merits of a new manager and a number of new players, and there is considerable specu-lation as to the outcome of the changes.

When the gong rings for play in the spring spectators will see sitting on the ben thort, stout, smooth-faced, sharp-eyed man-

dressed very neatly. and with a Derby hat: This is the new manager, and, no doubt. his cool, unobtrusive manners will create a favorable impression. This will be Powers's first season as a major League manager, but his continuous success In the minor leagues is

P. T. POWERS, Manager. basis for the belief that he will not be found, wanting. Powers's method in dealing with players is to treat them with absolute fairness and insist on discipline and good conduct. There is a general desire to see Manager Powers succeed.

Among the players who will wear a New season is Charles F. King, a pitcher who has made an enviable record, and will unquestionably help to make the New York box as strong as that of any other club in the



charles r. Ring.

League club of Pittsburgh. King has pitched a umber of phenomenal games, and is a sonsistent worker. He is 25 years old, weighs 180 pounds, and is 5 feet 10½ inches tall. On account of his extremely blond hair he has been nick-named "Silver King."

When the giant form of Jack Boyle looms up behind the bat it will not take New Yorkers long to discover that a first-class catcher is before thom. Boyle is but 24 years old, stands almost 6 feet 1 inch tall, and weighs 180 pounds. He began his baseball career with the amateur clubs of Cincinnati, and in 1886 was taken from the Blue Licks by the Cincinnati Association Club. He was "farmed" out to Richmond, Ind., to play the latter part of that season. He was signed by the Cincinnati nati Club for the season of 1887, but was transferred to 8t. Louis in exchange for Hugh Nicol, which was considered a serious error upon the part of the Cincinnati management. Boyle's work behind the bat was excellent. He caught for St. Louis during 1888 and '80, and in 1890 was a member of the Chicago Brotherhood

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Club. Last year he returned to St. Louis. Beginning with July 2, 1887. Boyle caught fortythree games in succession, then rested one
game and caught seventeen more, or sixty out
of sixty-one games. Boyle, like King, is a
native of Cincinnati. He is a strong steady
batsman, and can play an infield position very
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W. B. Fuller, commonly known on the field as "Shorty," will not look as tall at short stop as Glasscock, and may not make so many sensational plays, but those who have seen him insist that he does the sort of work that helps to win games. Fuller is another Cincianati boy, having been born there Oct. 10, 1867. He played with the prominent amateur clubs of that city, and in 1885 was a member of the noted Blue Licks. In 1883 he started out professionally, playing with the Hendleys of Richmond, Ind. In 1887 he was with the New

